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CLAIMS

1. A laser comprising:
 - a laser medium comprising $H_2(1/p)$ where p is an integer
 - 5 and $1 < p \leq 137$,
 - a cavity,
 - and a power source to form an inverted population in an energy level of $H_2(1/p)$.
- 10 2. The laser of claim 1 further comprising cavity mirrors and a laser-beam output.
3. The laser of claim 1 wherein the power source forms excited vibration-rotational levels of $H_2(1/p)$ and lasing occurs
- 15 4. The laser of claim 1 wherein the laser light is within the range of wavelengths from about infrared, visible, ultraviolet, extreme ultraviolet, to soft X-ray.
- 20 5. The laser of claim 1 wherein the laser medium may further comprise an activator molecule.
- 25 6. The laser of claim 5 wherein the activator molecule is at least one of O_2 , N_2 , CO_2 , CO , NO_2 , NO , XX' where each of X and X' is a halogen atom.
- 30 7. The laser of claim 3 wherein the vibration-rotational excitation may be by at least one of a direct collisional excitation and an energy exchange with an excited state species such as an excited activator molecule.
- 35 8. The laser of claim 3 wherein the direct excitation and the excitation of the activator may be by collision with an energetic particle.

7. The laser of claim 6 further comprising a particle beam.

8. The laser of claim 7 wherein the particle beam is an
5 electron beam.

9. The laser of claim 6 wherein the power source accelerates
the energetic species.

10 10. The laser of claim 9 wherein the power source to cause
energetic species may be at least one of a particle beam such as
an electron beam and microwave, high voltage, and RF discharges.

11. The laser of claim 5 further comprising a mean to
15 energetically excite the activator molecule such as at least one of
a particle beam such as an electron beam, microwave, glow, and
RF discharge power.

12. The laser of claim 1 wherein the pumping power source
20 may a particle bean such as an electron beam.

13. The laser of claim 12 wherein the beam energy may be in
the range of about 0.1 to 100 MeV, preferably on the range of
25 about 10 eV to 1 MeV, more preferably in the range of about 100
eV to 100 keV, and most preferably in the range of about 1 keV
to 50 keV.

14. The laser of claim 12 wherein the beam current may be in
the range of about 0.01 μ A to 1000 A, preferably on the range of
30 about 0.1 μ A to 100 A, more preferably in the range of about 1
 μ A to 10 A, and most preferably in the range of about 10 μ A to 1
A.

15. The laser of claim 3 wherein the vibrational energies are
35 given by

$$E_{vib} = p^2 0.515902 \text{ eV}$$

and the rotational energies are given by

$$E_{rot} = E_{J+1} - E_J = \frac{\hbar^2}{I} [J+1] = p^2 (J+1) 0.01509 \text{ eV}$$

within at least one of about $\pm 20\%$, $\pm 10\%$, and $\pm 5\%$ where p is an
10 integer greater than one and J is an integer.

16. The laser of claim 3 wherein the energies of the emission is given by

$$E_{vib-rot} = p^2 E_{vib} \nu \pm p^2 (J+1) E_{rot H_2}$$

5 wherein

$$E_{vib} \nu = \nu p^2 0.5159 \text{ eV}$$

$$-v(v-1)(1.23981 \times 10^{-4}) \frac{100hc \left(8.06573 \times 10^3 \frac{cm^{-1}}{eV} p^2 0.5159 \text{ eV} \right)^2}{4e(p^2 4.151 \text{ eV} + p^3 0.326469 \text{ eV})} \text{ eV}$$

rotational energies are given by

$$E_{rot} = E_{J+1} - E_J = \frac{\hbar^2}{I} [J+1] = p^2 (J+1) 0.01509 \text{ eV}$$

within at least one of about $\pm 20\%$, $\pm 10\%$, and $\pm 5\%$ where

10 $\nu = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots$ integer, p is an integer greater than one, and J is an integer.

17. The laser of claim 1 wherein the medium is at least one of $H_2(1/12)$, $H_2(1/13)$, and $H_2(1/14)$.

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18. The laser of claim 17 wherein the wavelength is useful for EUV lithography in the range of 5-20 nm.

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19. The laser of claim 18 wherein the wavelength is useful for EUV lithography and the mirrors comprise multilayer, thin film coatings such as distributed Bragg reflectors.

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20. The laser of claim 19 wherein the wavelength is at least one of about 13.4 nm and 11.3 nm and the mirrors comprise $Mo:Si$ ML.

21. The laser of claim 1 wherein the exit for the beam output is an ultraviolet transparent window such as a MrF_2 window.

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22. The laser of claim 1 wherein the beam output is a differentially pumped pin-hole optic.

23. The laser of claim 8 wherein the cavity further comprises an electron window such as a SiN_x foil window.

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24. The laser of claim 3 wherein the emission is due to at least

one of the transitions P(1), P(2), P(3), P(4), P(5), and P(6) of $H_2(1/4)$ 154.94 nm, 159.74 nm, 165.54 nm, 171.24 nm, 178.14 nm, and 183.14 nm, respectively, and transitions between these corresponding states.

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25. A laser comprising:

a plasma forming cell or reactor for the catalysis of atomic hydrogen producing power, a continuous stationary inverted $H_2(1/p)$ population where p is an integer and $1 < p \leq 137$, and novel hydrogen species and compositions of matter comprising new forms of hydrogen,

a source of catalyst,

a source of atomic hydrogen, and

a mean to form and output a laser beam.

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26. The laser of claim 25 wherein the cell is capable of maintaining a vacuum or pressures greater than atmospheric pressure.

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27. The laser of claim 25 wherein the catalysis of atomic hydrogen generates a plasma, power, and novel hydrogen species and compositions of matter comprising new forms of hydrogen.

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28. The laser of claim 25 wherein the means to form an output a laser beam comprises a cavity, cavity mirrors, and a beam output.

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29. The laser of claim 28 wherein the cavity comprises a reactor to catalyze atomic hydrogen to lower-energy states such as an rf-plasma reactor, plasma electrolysis reactor, barrier electrode reactor, RF plasma reactor, pressurized gas energy reactor, gas discharge energy reactor, microwave cell energy reactor, a combination of a glow discharge cell and a microwave and/or RF plasma reactor, and an electron-beam plasma reactor.

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30. The laser of claim 25 wherein the reactor comprises a source of hydrogen; one of a solid, molten, liquid, and gaseous source of catalyst; a vessel containing hydrogen and the catalyst wherein the reaction to form lower-energy hydrogen occurs by contact of the hydrogen with the catalyst; and a means for providing the lower-energy hydrogen product $H_2(1/p)$ to the laser

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cavity to comprise the laser medium.

31. The laser of claim 1 wherein the cavity comprises a reactor to catalyze atomic hydrogen to lower-energy states, and a plasma 5 is maintained by a particle beam such as an electron beam.

32. The laser of claim 25 wherein a plasma provides atomic hydrogen, or the cell further comprises a dissociator such as a filament, or metal such as platinum, palladium, titanium, or nickel 10 that forms atomic hydrogen from the source of atomic hydrogen.

33. The laser of claim 25 where the source of catalyst is an excimer.

15 34. The laser of claim 33 wherein the excimer is at least one of He_2^* , Ne_2^* , Ne_2^+ , and Ar_2^* and the catalyst is He^+ , Ne^+ , Ne^+/H^+ or Ar^+ .

20 35. The laser of claim 33 wherein the excimer is formed by a high pressure discharge.

36. The laser of claim 35 wherein the discharge is one of a microwave, glow, RF, and electron-beam discharge.

25 37. The laser of claim 25 comprising a noble-gas-catalyst source-hydrogen mixture which is maintained at high pressure in the range of about 100 mTorr to 100 atm, preferably in the range of about 10 Torr to 10 atm, more preferably in range of about 30 30 100 Torr to 5 atm, and most preferably in the range of about 300 Torr to 2 atm.

38. The laser of claim 25 further comprising a source of ionization to form the catalyst from the source of catalyst.

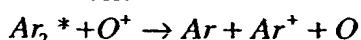
35 39. The laser of claim 38 wherein the source of ionization to form the catalyst from the source of catalyst is at least one of an electron beam and an ionizing species.

40 40. The laser of claim 39 wherein the ionizing species is an ion such as O^+ .

41. The laser of claim 39 wherein the ionizing species reacts with a source of catalyst comprising a noble gas excimer to form the catalyst.

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42. The laser of claim 41 wherein the source of catalyst is Ar_2^* , the ionizing species is O^+ which reacts to form the catalyst according to the reaction:



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43. The laser of claim 25 wherein the catalysis of hydrogen is maintained by a particle beam, microwave, glow, or RF discharge plasma of a source of atomic hydrogen and a source of catalyst such as argon to provide catalyst Ar^+ .

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44. The laser of claim 39 wherein a species such as oxygen may react with the source of catalyst such as Ar_2^* to form the catalyst such as Ar^+ .

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45. The laser of claim 1 wherein the he $H_2(1/p)$ pressure is maintained in the range of about 0.1 mTorr to 10,000 Torr, preferably the $H_2(1/p)$ pressure is in the range of 10 mTorr to 100 Torr; more preferable the $H_2(1/p)$ pressure is in the range of 10 mTorr to 10 Torr, and most preferably, the $H_2(1/p)$ pressure is in the range of 10 mTorr to 1 torr.

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46. The laser of claim 1 where the $H_2(1/p)$ flow rate is preferably about 0-1 standard liters per minute per cm^3 of vessel volume and more preferably about 0.001-10 sccm per cm^3 of vessel volume.

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47. The laser claim 1 wherein, the power density of the source of pumping power such as the electron-beam power is preferably in the range of about 0.01 W to about 100 W/cm^3 vessel volume; more preferably it is in the range of about 0.1 to 10 W/cm^3 vessel volume.

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48. The laser of claim 5 wherein the mole fraction of activator gas is in the range of 0.001% to 90%. Preferably it

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is in the range of about 0.01% to 10%, and most preferably it is in the range of about 0.01% to 1%. The flow rate and pressure are maintained according to that of H₂(1/p) to achieve these desired mole fractions.

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49. The laser of claim 1 further comprising a catalyst cell, a catalyst, and a source of hydrogen to catalyze the formation of hydrogen to lower-energy states.

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50. The laser of claim 25 where the pumping power to form the inverted population is from at least one of the external power supply and the power released from the catalysis of atomic hydrogen to lower-energy states.

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51. The laser of claim 6 wherein energetic particles are formed by the catalysis of atomic hydrogen.

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52. The laser of claim 6 wherein the pumping excitation for the formation of the inverted population or the excitation of the activator is due to collisions with energetic particles formed by the catalysis of atomic hydrogen.

53. The laser of claim 1 comprising a source of H₂(1/P).

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54. The laser of claim 25 wherein H₂(1/p) is generated insitu from the catalysis of hydrogen to lower-energy states given by

$$E_n = -\frac{e^2}{n^2 8\pi\epsilon_0 a_H} = -\frac{13.598 \text{ eV}}{n^2}$$

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$$n = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{p}; \quad p \leq 137$$

which further react to form H₂(1/p).

55. The laser of claim 25 wherein the catalysis cell is also the laser cavity.

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56. The laser of claim 25 wherein the reactor comprises a source of hydrogen; one of a solid, molten, liquid, and gaseous source of catalyst; a vessel containing hydrogen and the catalyst wherein the reaction to form lower-energy

hydrogen occurs by contact of the hydrogen with the catalyst; and a means for providing the lower-energy hydrogen product $H_2(1/p)$ to the laser cavity to comprise the laser medium.

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57. The laser of claim 25 wherein the formation of the inverted population is due to at least one of input power and catalysis of atomic hydrogen to lower-energy states, $H_2(1/p)$ is formed insitu due to the catalysis of atomic

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hydrogen, the catalysis cell serves as the laser cavity, and an inverted population may be formed due to at least one of catalysis of atomic hydrogen and input power.

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58. The laser of claim 1 further comprising a catalyst-hydrogen mixture to achieve at least one of the formation of $H_2(1/p)$ and the formation of an inverted vibration-rotational population of $H_2(1/p)$.

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59. The laser of claim 25 wherein the pressure of a mixture of a source of catalyst and atomic hydrogen source is maintained in the range of about 0.1 mTorr to 10,000 Torr, preferably the pressure in the range of 10 mTorr to 5000 Torr; more preferably, the pressure is in the range of 100 Torr to 2000 Torr, and most preferably, the pressure is in the range of 500 Torr to 1000 Torr.

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60. The laser of claim 25 wherein the flow rate of the mixture of a source of catalyst and atomic hydrogen source is preferably about 0-1 standard liters per minute per cm^3 of vessel volume and more preferably about 0.001-10 sccm per cm^3 of vessel volume.

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61. The laser of claims 1 and 25 wherein the power density of the source of pumping power such as the electron-beam power is preferably in the range of about 0.01 W to about 100 W/ cm^3 vessel volume; more preferably it is in the range of about 0.1 to 10 W/ cm^3 vessel volume.

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62. The laser of claim 25 wherein the mole fraction of

hydrogen in the catalyst-hydrogen gas is in the range of 0.001% to 90%. Preferably it is in the range of about 0.01% to 10%, and most preferably it is in the range of about 0.1% to 5%. The mole fraction of activator gas is in the range of 5 0.001% to 90%. Preferably it is in the range of about 0.01% to 10%, and most preferably it is in the range of about 0.01% to 1%.

10 63. The laser of claim 62 wherein, the flow rate and pressure are maintained according to that of catalyst-hydrogen mixture to achieve these desired mole fractions.

15 64. The laser of claim 25 wherein the source of catalyst is helium, neon, and argon, and the catalyst is He^+ , Ne^+ , Ne^+/H^+ or Ar^+ .

20 65. A laser comprising a laser cavity, cavity mirrors, and source of applied power to maintain a hydrogen catalysis reaction and an internal power source comprising a cell for the catalysis of atomic hydrogen to form novel hydrogen species and/or compositions of matter comprising new forms of hydrogen, and
25 at least one of the power from catalysis and an external power source maintains $\text{H}_2(1/p)$ in an excited vibration-rotational state from which stimulated emission may occur.

25 66. A light source comprising:
30 a light emitting medium comprising $\text{H}_2(1/p)$ where p is an integer and $1 < p \leq 137$,
a cavity,
and a power source to cause the emission of light from an energy level of $\text{H}_2(1/p)$.

35 67. The light source of claim 66 wherein the emission is due to at least one of the transitions P(1), P(2), P(3), P(4), P(5), and P(6) of and R(0) of $\text{H}_2(1/4)$ 154.94 nm, 159.74 nm, 165.54 nm, 171.24 nm, 178.14 nm, 183.14 nm, and 146.84 nm, respectively, and transitions between these corresponding states.

40 68. The compound of claim 25 comprising
(a) at least one neutral, positive, or negative increased

5 a plasma forming cell or reactor for the catalysis of atomic hydrogen producing power, a continuous stationary inverted $H_2(1/p)$ population where p is an integer and $1 < p \leq 137$, and novel hydrogen species and compositions of matter comprising new forms of hydrogen,

a source of catalyst,

a source of atomic hydrogen,

10 a controller to cause atomic hydrogen to react with atomic hydrogen to form lower-energy states given by

$$E_n = -\frac{e^2}{n^2 8\pi\epsilon_0 a_H} = -\frac{13.598 \text{ eV}}{n^2} \text{ and } H_2(1/p)$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{p}; \quad p \leq 137, \text{ and}$$

15 a means to form and output a laser beam.

105. The laser of claim 1 wherein the power source comprises a means to replace the electron deficit due to the higher electron mobility compared to ions to control the plasma potential.

106. The laser of claim 105 further comprising a source of electrons to control the plasma potential.

20 107. The laser of claim 106 wherein the source of electrons is a current from a hot filament or an electron gun.

108. The laser of claim 1 wherein the power source comprises a means to magnetize the electrons to control the plasma potential.

25 109. The laser of claims 106 and 108 wherein the plasma potential is maintained at a desired potential of about neutral, positive, or negative potential.

30 110. The laser of claim 109 wherein the plasma potential is controlled to optimize the rate of the catalysis of hydrogen to lower-energy states given by

$$E_n = -\frac{e^2}{n^2 8\pi\epsilon_0 a_H} = -\frac{13.598 \text{ eV}}{n^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \dots, \frac{1}{p}; \quad p \leq 137$$

35 111. The laser of claim 108 wherein the magnetic flux is in the range

of about 1-100,000 G, preferably the flux is in the range of about 10-1000 G, more preferably the flux in the range of about 50-200 G, most preferably the flux is the range of about 50-150 G.

5 112. The laser of claims 105 and 108 wherein further comprising a means to measure the plasma potential and a feedback loop of the electron flow and the electron confinement to maintain a desired plasma potential to cause a desired rate of hydrogen catalysis.

10 113. The laser of claim 112 wherein the plasma potential measurement means comprises a probe such as a Langmuir probe.

114. The laser of claim 107 wherein the source of electrons is a tungsten filament or a rhenium, BaO-coated, or radioactive filament
15 such as a thoriated-tungsten filament.

115. The laser of claim 106 wherein the electron source is an electron emitter a heated alkali (Group I) metal or an alkaline earth (Group II) metal or a thermionic cathode.

20 116. The laser of claims 114 and 115 wherein the filament ionizes the catalyst such as Sr^+ or Ar^+ , and the formed-rt-plasma maintains the ionization at a much higher level.

25 117. The laser of claim 108 wherein the means to confine electrons with a magnetic field is a magnetic bottle or a selenoidal field.

118. The laser of claim 106 wherein the source of electrons is a discharge electrode such as an anode.

30 119. The laser of claim 107 further comprising a controller wherein the electron flow to the plasma is controlled by controlling the temperature of the filament or the current of the electron gun.

35 120. The laser of claim 105 further comprising a means to confine electrons in a desired spatial region by an electric field.

121. The laser of claim 120 further comprising electrodes to provide the electric field.

40 122. The laser of claim 1 further comprising a source of negative ions

to control the plasma potential.

123. The laser of claim 122 wherein the source of negatively charged ions is a source of hydride ions.

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124. The laser of claim 122 comprising a heating means wherein negative ions such as hydride ions are boiled from the surface of the wall of the reactor by maintaining the wall at an elevated temperature.

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125. The laser of claim 1 further comprising a means to maintain a positive plasma potential.

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126. The laser of claim 125 further comprising a source of positively charged ions to control the plasma potential.

127. The laser of claim 125 further comprising a means to confine positive ions.

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128. The laser of claim 127 wherein the means to confine positive ions is a magnetic field such as a magnetic bottle or a selenoidal field.

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129. The laser of claim 125 further comprising a means to confine electrons in a region such that a desired region outside of the electron-rich region is positively charged.

130. The laser of claim 129 wherein the means to confine electrons is a magnetic field such as a magnetic bottle or a selenoidal field.

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131. The laser of claim 126 wherein the source of ions is an ion beam or a discharge electrode such as a cathode.

132. The laser of claim 127 wherein the means to confine positive ions in a desired spatial region comprises a source of electric field.

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133. The laser of claim 132 wherein the source of electric field is electrodes.

134. The laser of claim 126 wherein the source of positively charged ions is a source of alkali (Group I) or alkaline earth (Group II) ions.

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135. The laser of claim 126 further comprising a heating means wherein positive ions such as alkali or alkaline earth ions are boiled from the surface of the wall of the reactor by maintaining the wall at an elevated temperature.

5 136. The laser of claim 126 further comprising a heating means wherein the positive ions are provided by boiling off electrons to a different region such that electron-emitting source acquires a net positive charge that positively charges the plasma.

10 137. The laser of claim 136 wherein the electron-emitting source is a thermionic cathode.

138. A laser comprising:

15 a plasma forming cell or reactor for the catalysis of atomic hydrogen producing power, a continuous stationary inverted population with energy levels given by $p^2(0.515 \pm 0.151)eV$ where p is an integer and novel hydrogen species and compositions of matter comprising hydrogen,

a source of catalyst,

a source of atomic hydrogen,

a controller to cause atomic hydrogen to react with atomic hydrogen to cause

20 EUV emission lines with energies of $q \cdot 13.6 eV$ where q is an integer, and

a mean to form and output a laser beam.

139. The laser of claim 25 further comprising a means to provide water vapor to the plasma and a means to remove hydrogen and oxygen dissociated from the water vapor 25 by the plasma such that the gases are collected as industrial gases.

140. The laser of claim 25 further comprising an electron beam from a gun wherein the beam energy is tunable and the free electrons serve as the catalyst wherein the free electrons undergo an inelastic scattering reaction with hydrogen atoms.

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141. A laser produced by the inverted hydrogen population according to any of the preceding claims.

142. Use of the laser according to claim 141.

143. Electricity converted from photons produced the inverted hydrogen population according to any of the preceding claims.

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144. Use of the electricity according to claim 143.

145. A source of light comprising:

a light emitting medium comprising $H_2(1/p)$ where p is an integer and $1 < p \leq 137$,

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a cavity, and

a power source to form a light emitting state in said H_2 .

146. Electricity converted from photons produced from the light source according to claim 145.

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147. Use of the electricity according to claim 146.

148. A light source comprising:

a light emitting state of any lower-energy hydrogen species; and

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a power source to form the light emitting state.